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(Dec. 1-7, 1952)

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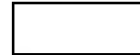
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## 1. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship Month:

Peking stated in numeral code (Dec. 6) that more than 2,000,000 locally had received education in Sino-Soviet friendship, "laying a firm foundation for future activities." Soviet cultural groups made the deepest impression, imparting "a brotherly love," almost "as if Stalin himself had come." School classes were named for Soviet youths, students enthusiastically learned Russian so they could read Soviet books, and the SSFA grew to 750,000 to become the largest people's organization in Peking. Peking announced (Dec. 6) that Moscow, "at the request of the Central Broadcasting Bureau of China," had recorded speeches of 10 famous Russians to rebroadcast from Peking Dec. 7, 8, and 9 as part of SSF Month.

Anshan reported (Dec. 2) that the SSFA was sponsoring a student contest in use of Russian, with Soviet books as prizes. Tsinan stated (Dec. 4) that the broad masses had been "educated in SSR," students were studying exploits of Soviet heroes, and the bookstores were completely sold out on Russian books. Tsinan added (Dec. 5) that after being "educated in internationalism and Communism" during SSF Month, 3,000 local youths had applied for membership in the SSFA. Foochow said (Dec. 3) that Chinchiang Hsien, Fukien, workers were studying documents of the Soviet 19th Congress as part of their SSF Month activities.

Chinchow announced (Dec. 2) that 100,000 workers and farmers had been organized into listening groups to hear an SSF broadcast. Sian stated (Dec. 7) that 100,000 saw the local Soviet photo exhibit, with "groups organized more than a hundred miles away" to visit Sian. Peking said (Dec. 6) that the Peking motion picture company had completed a documentary film on SSF Month activities throughout China.

Wuhsi asserted (Dec. 2) that the broad masses of the USSR were celebrating SSF Month, with a photo exhibit in Kiev and Chinese films and plays in Latvia. In a talk from Peking (Dec. 7) the Soviet VOKS leader stated that the USSR had published 100 books on Chinese history, Chinese photos and movies were shown, workers at the Stalin Motorcar Company held meetings to discuss China, and Moscow had been broadcasting a large number of Chinese compositions.

Chungking reported (Dec. 3) that "some intellectual elements" in Chengtu, Szechwan, "felt that enough had been done to promote SSF Month, and the people all knew about the affair," so cadres stopped calling meetings. When the Party Committee issued new orders the rural areas were thoroughly propagandized, plans were completed to welcome the Soviet cultural delegation, and applications for SSFA membership doubled.

## 2. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Dec. 1) that Soviet advisers increased power production 280 percent by adjustment of power loads, rehabilitation of old equipment, and use of low-grade coal. Peking added (Dec. 3) that the Tsingtao Rubber Works had saved two billion yuan for the State since Soviet experts Alexander and Kavanika arrived in July 1951, and (Dec. 5) that Prof. Kalinin, who was with Moscow University 19 years, was helping direct the Peking Institute of Geology.

Chengte stated (Dec. 4) that work was ahead of schedule on the Russian-directed Yehchi railway project in northern Jehol, and added (Dec. 5) that Soviet experts had boosted coal production in the Peipao Colliery 50 percent. Shanghai pointed out (Dec. 6) that the Sanho Dam was designed by Soviet expert Bukov. Tihua announced (Dec. 5) that farmers in Chu Seven, Tihua Hsien, Sinkiang, credited their bumper wheat crop to Ukraine seed and Soviet advice.

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## 3. (1c) Soviet Superiority:

Peking asserted in numeral code (Dec. 3) that 3,500 Shanghai scientists, and others in Sian, Peking, Wuhan, Canton, and Hangchow, had learned of the development of Soviet science and its importance.

Mukden claimed (Dec. 2) that the Northeast Civil Engineering Company achieved brilliant results and saved much material "by adopting Soviet instead of Anglo-American methods." Shanghai stated (Dec. 6) that workers in the Nanking machine shops made a great contribution to national construction by making copies of Soviet high-speed lathes. Foochow reported (Dec. 3) that 10,300 local people heard a lecture on progressive Soviet science. Shanghai said (Dec. 2) that by adoption of progressive Soviet methods, Fukien engineers were improving the highways to make travel at 40 kilometers per hour possible.

Sian reported (Dec. 7) that 50,000 local scientific workers held a meeting to learn of Soviet scientific achievements, Stalin's plan for remaking nature, Pavlov's experiments, and Michurin's contributions to agricultural science. Tihua announced (Dec. 5) that the Soviet 5-year grade school system had been adopted locally.

## 4. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking (Dec. 3) quoted the Philippines free press as saying Filipino casualties in Korea had reached 3,400, with all three of the battalions sent by Quirino wiped out. Peking claimed (Dec. 4) that American officers had admitted inability to cope with Communist underground fortifications, and added (Dec. 7) that American flyers feared to fly low because of withering antiaircraft fire.

Peking reported (Dec. 6) that the second Chinese comfort delegation departed for the front with valuable gifts, and added (Dec. 7) that the Peking Young Pioneers presented a banner to the Korean People's Forces which "greatly inspired the fighting spirit of the latter." Peking said (Dec. 7) that officers and men at the front had ample supplies of food, coal, and munitions.

## 5. (2c) Trade and Production Problems:

Peking announced (Dec. 5) that the People's Bank had revised foreign exchange rates, effective Dec. 6. Peking said (Dec. 7) that returning Canadian peace delegates had assured the Canadians China would buy farm implements, and urged steps to restore trade.

Chungking reported (Dec. 1) that southwest cadres had been ordered to overcome their shortcomings in failing to promote trade fairs, study local production and buying needs, issue effective propaganda, and in estimating peasants' buying power too high.

## 6. (3c) Moves Toward Russianization:

Foochow announced (Dec. 1) that Russian-language classes now were being held in Chinchiang Hsien, Fukien. Peking (Dec. 2) broadcast a talk by the SSFA secretary general: "Initiate an extensive campaign to learn Russian." Mukden claimed (Dec. 2) that demand for Russian books was increasing, with sales of Stalin's book on economics, which "all cadres must read," possibly reaching 300,000.

Peking (Dec. 5) quoted Ai Szu-chi of the Central Cultural Committee as criticizing cadres for laxity in studying Communist writings. Hofei stated (Dec. 1) that high school teachers in Yuehhsi Hsien, Anhwei, had been studying Malenkov's report to the 19th Congress since Oct. 15. Canton announced (Dec. 2) that a local committee of Party and Government cadres had been organized to promote the study of 19th Congress reports and Stalin's works.

## 7. (3a) Counterrevolutionary Indications:

Wuhan complained (Dec. 5) of serious shortcomings in the handling of people's supervisory

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correspondents. No action had been taken on reports, and in some instances reporters even had been punished.

Kunming reported (Dec. 4) discovery of Kuomintang agents in the Malako tin mines of Kochiu, Yunnan, with eight persons killed by a broken cable that had been damaged by acid. Peking said in numeral code (Dec. 7) that following the death of 258 persons in seven Honan hsien, private merchants were prohibited from handling insecticides.

#### 8. (4) Border Minorities:

Chungking asserted (Dec. 6) that the Communist regime had brought peace and friendship between the Ma and Pache families of the Sikang I tribes. The Kuomintang had encouraged family feuds.

Tihua reported (Dec. 1) that People's Liberation Army units in Sinkiang grew 223,000 piculs of wheat this year, and added (Dec. 5) that the PLA modernized Shihotzu with a medical center and power plant; developed pasture land in the Haining area; and promoted the raising of horses and donkeys.

#### 9. (4) Japanese Repatriation:

Peking declared (Dec. 1) that the Chinese and Japanese masses were on friendly terms, with Japanese in China receiving just treatment and sending money home to their families. However, if they desired repatriation the Chinese Government is willing, provided Japan furnished transportation and made arrangements through the Red Cross.

However, large numbers of war criminals among the Japanese in China would serve out their prison terms.

#### 10. (4) Anglo-American Weaknesses:

Peking said in numeral code (Dec. 3) that American industrial production had dropped 13 percent since February, as a result of a money shortage among the people. The Government had curtailed purchases, piling up surpluses of cotton and wheat and closing zinc and lead mines. The American bankers' conference admitted that present American prosperity could not last much longer, and "new changes are inevitable."

According to Peking in numeral code (Dec. 7) Britain and America were engaged in a bitter struggle for raw materials, and since Britain had followed the United States in refusing to trade with Communist nations, she was at America's mercy. Though Britain controlled large supplies of rubber, wool, wolfram, and jute, she must depend on American purchases to meet dollar shortages, and suffered tremendously when U.S. manipulation deflated prices. Meantime, through the Point Four Program, which was merely a device for American economic penetration, America was gaining a foothold in rubber-producing countries.

#### 11. (4) Sino-Thai Relations:

Peking (Dec. 7) quoted Overseas Chinese Affairs Chairman Ho Hsiang-ning in a warning to the Thai Government to "stop undermining the interests of Overseas Chinese in Thailand immediately" and allow the CHUAN MIN PAO and NAN CHEN PAO to resume publication, or "be responsible for all consequences." The papers were closed Nov. 24 upon advice from American and British officials handling economic and military aid. The "oppression of peace workers" by the Bangkok Government also had aggravated the situation.

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